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The list of prizes this year was increased by additions from Mrs. Thomas S. Harrison, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Mrs. C. Shillard Smith.

Through the courtesy of the committee in charge of the "Arnold Mansion" (Mount Pleasant) in the park, the students of the Interior Decoration and Illustration Classes were enabled to make measured drawings of the interior and to sketch in the neighborhood, during May, having the house as headquarters. The excellent results were in evidence at the June exhibition.

A jewel casket in copper and silver with inlays of green stones, by Frederick Charles Clayter, is an original design made by him from his study of Byzantine examples in the Museum, and from the reproductions presented by the Associate Committee of Women the past year to the School.

Another casket is a combination made by Edith Dorothy Finley and Olive Irene Merriam, in the same style, but depending for its effect entirely upon the contrasting surfaces of the materials and color. The round and oval turquoise set in the silver give a very rich touch to the quaint, rather primitive, forms. The scheme is a perfectly simple block in contrast to Mr. Clayter's architectural motive.

The work in silver and enameling has this year, for the first time, been displayed adequately. The introduction of mosaic into the cement garden pottery has also developed sufficiently to make a definite impression in the structural design department.



LA FAIENCE ET LA PORCELAINE DE MARSEILLE REVIEW

An important work on the Maiolica and Porcelain of Marseilles, by the Abbé G. Arnaud d'Agnel, who is correspondent of the Department of Public Instruction in France, is published in the series of five volumes now being issued on the Arts and Industries of Provence under the auspices of the Société Anonyme des Arts Graphiques, of which Alex. Jouvène, 19 Rue Lafayette, Marseilles, is Editorial Agent. The work is preceded by a preface by G. Papillon, the Curator of the Museum and Collections of the National Factory of Sèvres. The French have been somewhat slow to publish in such handsome monographs the products of their great centres of industrial arts. In this they have lagged behind England, Germany and Italy. Of late, however, a certain activity in this direction has been noted of which the present work on the ceramic development of the South is a most creditable result. There was as yet no complete study of the Marseilles factories, although they are related to the movement of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, owing to the excellence of their products, hold an important place in the development of

French maiolica. It is true that some French writers from time to time had touched upon the subject in short papers, which have served Father Arnaud d'Agnel as foundations for his monumental work.

The latter may be divided into three parts—Biographies of the masters; technical aspects of the maiolica and their artistic value; and, lastly, the economic history of the ceramic industry. The author has gone for all historical information to original sources and has drawn largely from provincial and notarial archives. From the latter the names of a number of manufacturers have been exhumed and contracts with apprentices have revealed the relative degree of their importance. Certain blood affiliations between famous artists have been established; and he has also shown the influence of the great ceramic centres of Nevers, Rouen, Strasbourg, on the Marseilles maiolica. Very important information will be found on the establishment of Veuve Perrin and of Leroy that turned out products of such well-defined character that anything concerning them is of utmost value for the general history of French ceramics. Moreover the importance of the text of the book of recipes of the celebrated faïence maker Leroy, published in extenso, and of a long treatise dating of the eighteenth century by a Marseilles ceramist cannot well be over estimated.

The third part of the work is not less well documented and presented. The author's treatment of economic questions is thorough and covers labor, commerce and exports with logical conclusions as to the decay of the industry.

All this material is admirably presented in a thick folio of five hundred and thirty-four pages, with sixty beautiful phototype plates, eight of which are colored. An index adds to the value of a work which is a model of thoroughness and seems to exhaust the official information available on the subject. The edition is limited to 500 numbered copies, sold at 60 francs each.

S. Y. S.

